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Sikh Holdouts Fire On Indian Troops; More Bodies Found

NEW DELHI—Extremist Sikh fighters hiding in the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar wounded seven soldiers in overnight attacks, and more bodies were found in the sacred shrine, officials said Friday.

"It now appears that the Golden Temple area is still not free from terrorists," Home Secretary M.K. Gill said. At least 250 militants and 59 soldiers were killed Wednesday and Thursday in the fighting in the Punjab city.

Another 30 persons reportedly were killed in Punjab, Kashmir and New Delhi in subsequent Sikh attacks on the military invasion of the 17th century temple, which Sikh extremists used as a base and arms warehouse. Troops broke into the temple, the holiest Sikh shrine, early Wednesday morning.

Mr. Gill said 15 extremists who had been firing from the office building of the fortified complex surrendered. But he said some Sikh militants were still sniping at security forces from buildings adjacent to the temple compound, which covers an area of 12 city blocks.

Mr. Gill said more bodies have been found in cellars of the complex's many buildings but he did not know exactly how many.

Asked about reports that 200 more bodies were found, he said, "No, it probably won't be that high."



Enrico Berlinguer being helped from the podium in Padua, Italy, Thursday night after he spoke at an election rally.

Top Italian Communist Is in Coma After Stroke

PADUA, Italy—The Italian Communist Party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, suffered a stroke Thursday night and underwent brain surgery. He was in a coma Friday, but doctors denied that his brain had ceased functioning.

A medical bulletin said that Berlinguer's brain condition remained "stationary." A party spokesman, Antonio Taito, said Mr. Berlinguer's electroencephalogram "is not flat."

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Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, left, with House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts during the Democratic presidential candidate's round of Capitol Hill visits.

Udall to Mediate Between Mondale And Hart on Issues Splitting Party

WASHINGTON—Democratic Party leaders have called in Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, a respected party figure and a former presidential candidate, to act as a mediator between Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale in the six weeks before the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Hart went to Capitol Hill on Thursday to meet with Democratic leaders and supporters, some of whom urged him to stay in the race although Mr. Mondale has already claimed enough delegates to win the nomination.

The Colorado senator met separately with Mr. Udall, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the minority leader, and about 25 members of Congress who have either endorsed Mr. Hart or are uncommitted.

Political sources who spoke on the condition they not be identified said it was Mr. Mondale who asked Mr. Udall to help negotiate with Mr. Hart on what issues can be resolved before and during the San Francisco convention, which begins July 16.

They emphasized that Mr. Udall's agreement to play such a role did not signal that Mr. Hart was likely to drop out of the competition before the convention.

In 1976, Mr. Udall was defeated by Jimmy Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination. Although Mr. Udall was clearly behind in delegates, he remained in the race to the convention, after conceding to Mr. Carter that he was the victor.

"I told Jimmy Carter that he had won," Mr. Udall said Thursday, "but my people would feel a lot more unity and a lot more enthusiasm if we could have my name put in nomination and wave a few banners, and shed a tear and have a little moment in the sun, and then we'd unify."

Hart campaign officials said the senator has no intention of conceding that Mr. Mondale, Mr. Carter's vice president, has won.

Democratic sources said that Mr. Udall recommended to Mr. Hart that he stay in the race, play a moderating role between Mr. Mondale and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, and use his influence on the party platform and at the convention, even if there is no chance of wresting the nomination from Mr. Mondale.

"I don't think there is any demand or need," Mr. Udall said, "that within 24 hours after the last poll is closed that somebody salutes and achieves total unity. The kind of unity I want is going to be a step to bridge the gap between Mr. Mondale and Senator Hart. One thing is clear, Gary Hart is not a spoiler. He's a regular Democrat."

Before meeting with Mr. Hart, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Alfonsín and Perón Sign Broad Political Accord

BUENOS AIRES—President Raúl Alfonsín and former President Isabel Perón have signed a broad national accord that officials said was a triumph in Mr. Alfonsín's drive for national unity.

The accord, which was also signed Thursday in a nationally televised ceremony by the leaders of a dozen, other smaller parties, sets principles for dealing with the host of divisive issues that have been threatening the country's six-month-old democracy.

Among the agreed principles are that the country should repay its foreign debt, undertake limited economic austerity and use its advancing nuclear technology only for peaceful ends.

It was signed on the eve of what presidential aides said was an expected agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an austerity plan that would open the way for refinancing the \$45-billion debt with international banks and foreign governments.

Mr. Alfonsín has ordered that the negotiations with an IMF team here end before he leaves on a visit to Spain Sunday, the aides said. If no agreement is reached by then, he has ordered that Argentina present its own plan to the IMF board of directors in Washington in a political attempt to force the United States and governments of other industrial nations represented on the board to overrule the IMF staff, the aides said.

The national unity accord and an IMF agreement have been seen as crucial to strikes going, the annual rate of inflation of nearly 600 percent refused to come under control, and the international financial community grows increasingly jittery that Argentina might unilaterally go into default, upsetting the world financial system.

"I think that today we have inaugurated a new political style in the country," Mr. Alfonsín said in a short address after the signing. He stressed "the high democratic spirit, the understanding of the necessity of working with a sense of national unity."

The 15-point accord was reached after two weeks of almost daily talks by Mr. Alfonsín with opposition political leaders. By bringing together Mr. Alfonsín and Mrs. Perón, the accord pulls in the country's two largest parties, the Radicals and the Peronists, who between them shared 92 percent of the vote in last year's presidential elections.

Among other parties represented were the technocrat-minded Movement for Integration and Development and the left-of-center Christian Democrats, who along with provincial parties are critical in building coalitions in Congress.

Boycotting the accord were more extreme parties to the right and left, including the socialist Intransigents, the Communist Party and the conservative Democratic Center Union. They mostly complained that the accord lacked specifics.

The pact pledges the government to increasing real wages of workers and reactivating the economy while renegotiating the foreign debt. It calls only for paying the country's "legitimate" debt, which means the government may not repay some loans.

On international issues, the accord appeared to eliminate possibilities that Argentina would sign any of the existing international nuclear nonproliferation treaties. The accord made no mention of the treaties, but said nuclear development "is a fundamental pillar of our national growth and liberation."

It called for negotiated settlements of territorial disputes with Chile over the Beagle Channel and Britain over the Falkland Islands, though in both cases it bowed to nationalist sentiment by underlining Argentine claims.

■ **Bomb Found on Airliner**

Police found a bomb on board the airliner due to take Mrs. Perón back to Spain Friday, the news agency Telam said, according to a Reuters report from Buenos Aires.

The bomb, which weighed a half kilogram (about one pound) was found on the Aerolíneas Argentinas plane before it was to leave on a scheduled flight to Rio de Janeiro, Madrid and Paris, Telam and other Argentine news agencies said, quoting reliable sources at Ezeiza International Airport.



President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, right, and former President Arturo Frondizi, joined by Isabel Perón, a former president, in signing an agreement pledging political cooperation.

Civility Survives at Sea Between U.S., Soviet Navies

WASHINGTON—When a new U.S. target drone splashed into the Pacific Ocean last month during gunnery exercises, navy officers were flabbergasted to see sailors aboard the Soviet ship *Babam* scoop up the aircraft and stow it beneath a tarpaulin on deck.

"When the Russians were asked to give it back, their first response was, 'What drone?' They said they didn't understand the word 'drone,'" an official said.

As relations between the United States and Soviet Union have changed from cool to icy, contacts between the superpower navies have remained at least civil despite dozens of abrasive encounters in the past year.

In contrast to the moribund negotiations on strategic and theater nuclear weapons, senior admirals from both navies met once a year in Washington or Moscow to talk out their grievances under the little-known Incidents at Sea Treaty signed in 1972.

U.S. sources described the 1984 session, which concluded last week in Moscow, as cordial, constructive and professional.

U.S. officials contend that the quiet navy-to-navy diplomacy has prevented some recent incidents, including at least two recent collisions at sea, from escalating into a crisis.

"We're basically in contact with the Soviet Navy on a daily basis throughout the four oceans," a senior U.S. official said. "The Soviets have made it very clear that they believe in the Incidents at Sea agreement. They want it to continue. They want it to work. They want to live up to it."

Nevertheless, the competition for mastery of the high seas has been marked on both sides by what an official calls "polite harassment."

The Soviet Union, for example, persistently complains that U.S. P-3 Orion airplanes harass Soviet submarines with "sonobuoys," devices dropped near the subs to track them with loud sonar signals.

"The pinging really drives them crazy," an official said.

Other Soviet complaints include protests over American smoke markers dropped by U.S. planes near Soviet surface ships, and the inert concrete or wooden "bombs" dropped by U.S. planes during practice runs.

The United States has complained about the Soviet practice of shining searchlights on the bridges of U.S. ships, temporarily blinding the crew. The Russians frequently buzz U.S. aircraft carriers, disrupting takeoff and landing operations.

On Feb. 28, a U.S. message warning navy commanders not to provoke their Soviet counterparts also advised that showing "timidity or deference" in the face of Soviet harassment was "inappropriate," according to a U.S. official.

Among more serious recent encounters, according to defense sources, were the following:

On the night of March 21, a Soviet Victor I-class submarine (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Nimeiri's Behavior Worries Egypt Sudan's Leader Is Said To Be Influenced By Islamic Sect

CAIRO—Egyptian officials are seriously concerned about the behavior of President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, who appears to have become obsessed by religion and may soon establish a full-scale Islamic republic.

Mr. Nimeiri, 54, has fallen under the influence of a group of religious fundamentalists belonging to the Sufi sect, according to Egyptian and Sudanese sources, and members of the sect are serving as his chief advisers.

The sources say that the Sufi advisers played an important role in influencing Mr. Nimeiri's decision in September to make sharia, the Islamic code, the law of the land. The sharia guides the religious, political, social, domestic and private life of those who profess Islam.

Mr. Nimeiri has had the sharia applied rigorously, including the amputation of arms and legs for theft and the use of flogging as punishment for anyone, including foreigners, found in possession of alcohol.

The amputations, carried out on 14 persons so far, including several Christians in the south, have been condemned by the United States, a major ally and provider of arms.

The State Department issued a statement last week declaring the amputations "a form of cruel and unusual punishment and a clear violation of human rights."

The recent flogging of an Italian Catholic priest found in possession of a bottle of whiskey, 16 bottles of wine and a carton of beer provoked formal protests from the French, Italian and U.S. Embassies in Khartoum and from the Vatican.

Reports reaching here say police and security officials have been bursting into homes in search of alcohol, stopping male drivers to question them about their relations with women riding in the car, and applying other arbitrary measures in the name of the sharia.

Press reports in mid-May said 1,700 persons had been arrested under a state of emergency decreed April 19; the charges ranged from corruption and hoarding to violations of the sharia. They have been put on trial before special courts.

"The mood is gloomy," said an Egyptian official who visited Khartoum last week. "People are afraid because of the excesses."

Visitors to Khartoum say Mr. Nimeiri has been deliberately isolated. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, left, with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt at a meeting in Cairo in 1982.

Chinese Tune In to U.S. Poets

American Professors Bring English Literature to Students

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

SHIJIAZHANG, China —

One recent afternoon, more than

200 Chinese students and teachers

gathered in a classroom at Hebei Normal

University to spend a couple of

hours listening to two American

scholars read the poetry of Edgar

Lee Masters and Ezra Pound, of

Robert Frost and Archibald Mac-

Leish.

Some of the students clutched

tape recorders. Others followed

with mimeographed copies of the

poems. The rapid silence was inter-

rupted by periodic applause and

laughter as Charles C. Dickinson

and his wife, Joanne W. Eaton,

acted out the poems, employing a

variety of voices, accents and body

movements that most Chinese

scholars would have considered be-

neath their dignity.

"I thought it was wonderful,"

Mao Zhao Hui, a young English

language instructor, said. "They

gave a clear explanation of what

a poem should be. It should be

silent as well as speak, and speak

something that could not be said

otherwise."

The Chinese are steeped in the

rich tradition of their own poetry,

but the discovery that a country as

youthful and brash as the United

States has produced good poetry,

too, fascinated the audience. Mr.

Mao, asked which selections he

liked best, replied: "All of it. Some

students said that they had never

seen or heard foreigners read po-

ems in this way."

Such exuberance has helped

make Professor Dickinson and Dr.

Eaton almost cult figures on the

university campus at Shijiazhuang,

the gritty capital of Hebei province.

They are foreign experts invited to

Hebei Normal University to teach

English, and their students will

graduate and fan out to teach En-

glish in schools throughout the

largely rural province.

When China opened up to the

West in the 1970s, it invited in

Western teachers to help fill gaps

left by the collapse of educational

standards during the 1966-76 Cul-

tural Revolution. At first, the Chi-

nese hired almost anyone who

wanted to come. More recently,

they have become discerning, pre-

fering seasoned teachers with ac-

ademic credentials like the Dickin-

sons.

U.S. consular officials in Beijing

say they do not know how many

Americans the Chinese govern-

ment pays to teach in higher in-

stitutions across the country, though

the estimate is that they number

about 300.

They live without the imported

luxuries enjoyed by China-based

diplomats, businessmen and jour-

nalists and they must cope not only

with a strange environment but

also with local officials who fear

that the outsiders will spread in-

fectious bourgeois notions.

The Dickinsons came to Shijia-

zhuang on a six-month teaching

contract arranged by the United

States-China Educational Ex-

change Association, which op-

erates out of the College of State

Island in New York. The contract

was extended for a year and they

are now well into a second year of

teaching.

"It is a great adventure," Profes-

sor Dickinson said. "Also, a bit of

the unreconstructed missionary

spirit is there, an ability to contrib-

ute somewhere where we think we

can do some good."

Professor Dickinson, a graduate

of Dartmouth College and Pitts-

burgh Theological Seminary, taught

at the University of Charleston in

West Virginia. Dr. Eaton, who

earned a doctorate in jurispru-

dence at West Virginia University,

practiced law while teaching poetry

on the side. "Then this opportunity

came up and we jumped at it,"

Professor Dickinson said.

The couple lives in a three-room

apartment that is spartan by Amer-

ican standards but the best faculty

quarters that Hebei Normal Uni-

versity can offer. They get around

on battered Chinese bicycles, and

each earns about \$80 a week, a

fraction of their former salaries in

the United States.



Joanne W. Eaton teaching an English poetry class at Hebei Normal University in China.

Teaching resources are mostly

what they summon up themselves.

They brought over several hundred

books, which they plan to give the

university when they go home later

this year. "We are our own materi-

al," Dr. Eaton said. "We teach our-

selves. We must constantly stop

and rethink the things we have tak-

en for granted."

They teach 13 to 14 hours of

classes a week, a heavier load than

is customary on an American cam-

pus, to students who already have a

basic knowledge of English. After

classes, the Dickinsons, who speak

little Chinese, field questions about

grammar and literature.

"They know the situation in Chi-

na," said Zhang Guoying, acting

chairman of the university's foreign

language department. "They are

careful about selecting materials to

teach and they try very hard to

cultivate friendship between our

two countries."

Professor Dickinson has includ-

ed not only such works as "Beowulf"

in his courses but even the Bible.

"I try to be very undogmatic

about it," he said.

The Dickinsons are, perhaps,

most subversive in encouraging

their students to ask questions.

Fewer than 4 percent of high school

graduates in China can go on to

college, and those who do tend to

be conscientious but docile and re-

luctant to challenge their teachers.

"Their response has been always,

"What's the answer?" Dr. Eaton

said. "Now students have told me,

"I'm beginning to understand that

things aren't as simple as I thought

they were." I find that terribly en-

couraging."

Electoral Concerns Also Affect European Leaders at Summit

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

LONDON — Although the econ-

omic summit meeting here has

been described by some as a politi-

cal campaign exercise for President

Ronald Reagan, its preparation

and outcome involve important

electoral considerations for the Eu-

ropean participants as well, all of

whom face voters over the next

week.

There is no way to make precise

correlations. But aides to the lead-

ers of France, West Germany, Brit-

ain and Italy expect that the per-

formances here will have some effect

on voting in their countries for the

European Parliament, the legisla-

tive arm of the European Commu-

nity.

The voting will be held next

Thursday and on June 17.

The potential advantages or li-

abilities presented by the summit

talks vary in relation to the signifi-

cance, in domestic political terms,

of the balloting for the European

Parliament.

Local sensitivity to the effect of

the three days of meetings here is

greatest in France and West Ger-

many, where the elections could

have a major impact on the national

political situation. There is some-

what less sensitivity in Britain,

where the main national interest in

the voting relates to the compara-

tive scores of the opposition Labor

and Social Democratic parties.

Because the voting in France has

taken on aspects of a plebiscite on

Socialist Party rule, President

François Mitterrand comes to the

meeting seeking to avoid creating

an impression at home that he has

been pushed into deals or state-

ments.

This was the case last year at

Williamsburg, Virginia, where Mr.

Mitterrand signed a security decla-

ration that brought France closer

to Reagan administration positions

on the global balance of power.

Mr. Mitterrand was criticized at



Leaders of major industrialized nations gathered Friday in London. From left: Helmut Kohl of West Germany; Bettino Craxi of Italy; Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan; Ronald Reagan of the United States; Margaret Thatcher of Britain; François Mitterrand of France; Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada; Gaston Thorn of the European Commission.

home, notably by the Communist

Party, for allegedly compromising

French independence. In the pre-

sent electoral climate, he is unlikely

to make any kind of important in-

ternational commitment. This is an

attitude he would seem to share

with Mr. Reagan.

What Mr. Mitterrand wants

from the meeting in domestic po-

litical terms, according to his aides,

is to be associated with a statement

suggesting that world recovery is

well under way. Although unem-

ployment is increasing in France,

this kind of declaration would

serve to underwrite the president's

thesis that France has turned the

economic corner.

In the past, Mr. Mitterrand has

been extremely active in proposing

more global treatment by the in-

dustrialized countries of the devel-

oping world's debt problems. He

might hope that the summit would

produce a statement on the issue

that could be interpreted for

French audiences as movement by

the other participants toward his

position.

Ironically, while the French gov-

ernment has been stressing the new

gravity of the debt problem as it

relates to high U.S. interest rates,

its line was undercut this past week

by Jacques de Larosière, who, as

managing director of the Interna-

tional Monetary Fund, has been

described by the French press as

"the most important Frenchman in

the world."

Mr. de Larosière said that "the

debt problem of the developing

countries is less serious today than

a year ago" and he described the

expressions of pessimism about the

question as "paradoxical."

In West Germany, the month-

old strike by metalworkers, which

has crippled the automobile indus-

try, and the second straight month

of declining industrial orders have

increased doubts about the

strength of the recovery there.

In electoral terms, the situation

AMERICAN TOPICS

Mom 'n' Pop Stores
Fade Into the Past

The old-fashioned neighborhood general store is disappearing from America, a new government report confirms.

The once-popular general merchandise outlets have declined from 26,950 counted in the 1957 Census of Retail Trade to 13,173 in 1982, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday.

The study defines the stores as operations with fewer than 25 employees that sell such lines of merchandise as dry goods, hardware, housewares and other items in limited amounts.

Since Moon Landing,
It's Been All Uphill

If Americans expect too much of their government, it's the fault of the successful moon landing in 1969, according to William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

In recent speeches, Mr. Ruckelshaus has stressed that



William D. Ruckelshaus

too few Americans understand that it is not practical to expect the government to protect them from all environmental hazards.

"Sending a man to the moon was among the most brilliantly misleading things our nation ever did," he declared. "It persuaded the average man that anything was possible. How many times have you heard someone say that if we could send a man to the moon we could surely abolish poverty, pacify the Russians, stop crime in the streets and put an end to pollution?"

Furthermore, he said, the astronauts had an advantage over earthbound pollution fighters: Their arrival at the launching pad was free of confrontations with activists, "there to demand an environmental impact statement."

Video Game Addicts
Can Play in the Sky

United Airlines will begin testing computer games in the sky Saturday, when its first game-equipped DC-8 jetliner leaves San Francisco for San Diego, the airline announced in Chicago.

The airline has provisionally installed game computers in 122 seats of the airliner and, depending on passenger response, may equip its 328-plane fleet with the specially developed devices, said Donald C. Moonjian, vice president for market management.

The Airplay computers, complete with small video displays, were developed by Altus Corp. of San Jose, California, a high-technology firm that deals mostly in military and aerospace contracts.

They feature checkers, backgammon, blackjack and poker

and operate silently, according to Paula L. George, director of marketing for Altus. She added that engineers determined that the games created no interference with the airplane's navigational or communications equipment.

Ms. George said the computer is embedded in the tray table attached to the seat back facing the passenger and turns on automatically when the tray table is put down. The game is operated by a newly developed lithium battery that should last for three years.

Sorority Plans Drive
To Aid Black Families

The nation's largest organization of black women, the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, is working on strategies to help single mothers amid growing concern for the stability of black families.

More than half the black babies born in the United States are now born out of wedlock, and nearly half of U.S. black households are headed by women.

The 125,000-member sorority's program to aid single black mothers is the second nationwide effort undertaken recently by black national organizations to support black families. At a "black family summit" at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, in early May, leaders of more than 100 organizations called for full employment, wage and price controls, affordable day care, and what they called a "domestic Marshall Plan."

Capital's Homeless
Win Right to Vote

Homeless Washingtonians who live on the streets may register to vote, the District of Columbia's elections board has ruled.

Earlier, the city's estimated 5,000 to 10,000 street people could sign up to vote only if they regularly stayed overnight at city shelters. The policy was successfully challenged by five homeless men who listed their regular residences as a downtown steam grate, an alley behind a Young Men's Christian Association building, and a porch at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters.

The elections board based its unprecedented ruling, which could spark a drive for homeless voter registration around the country, on the fact that the men live at fixed locations at which they can receive mail.

I Scream, You Scream
— So Does Congress

The House of Representatives, amid clapping and cheering, approved a resolution Thursday proclaiming July as National Ice Cream Month.

"If you feel defeated or frustrated, eat ice cream," said Representative E. Kika de la Garza, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the Agriculture Committee, who proposed the motion. "If you're happy and want to celebrate, eat ice cream. Ice cream is good for you."

On a day when temperatures in Washington hovered around 32 degrees centigrade (90 Fahrenheit), Mr. de la Garza noted that 87 million gallons (330 million liters) of ice cream were consumed in the country last year, accounting for \$3.5 billion in sales and 10 percent of the milk produced by dairy farmers. "Ice cream is a nutritious and wholesome food enjoyed by over 90 percent of the people of the United States," he added.

U.S. House Votes Bill
To Tie Highway Funds
To State Drinking Laws

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Responding to a growing public outcry against drinking-related deaths on the roads, the House of Representatives has approved legislation that would reduce federal highway funds to states that did not raise their legal drinking age to 21.

The amendment was offered by Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey. It was added by voice vote to a bill allocating \$5.2 billion for interstate highway construction.

"This is not a problem of states' rights," Mr. Howard declared. "It is a problem of human lives. It affects not only those doing the drinking but everyone else on the road."

The House passed the entire highway bill Thursday night by a vote of 297 to 73.

Under the amendment, the 27 states that allow drinking below the age of 21 would have a two-year grace period to change their laws. States that did not comply would lose 15 percent of their federal highway funds over the following two years. The Senate would have to act on the measure before it became law. It is currently considering similar legislation.

Mr. Howard, chairman of the House Public Works Committee, said 25,000 people died each year in alcohol-related accidents and that 5,000 of them were teenagers. Another 15,000 teenagers were injured, he said.

He said the point of having a federal law, instead of leaving the issue to the states, is to stop teenagers from driving to nearby states

that permit drinking at younger ages.

He cited New Jersey, which has a 21-year limit, and New York, where the legal age is 19. New Jersey youths go to New York, he said, and after drinking for an evening, "still have a long ride home." The lower drinking age in New York also attracts youths from Connecticut, where the drinking age is 20.

Mario Cuomo, governor of New York, has urged the state legislature to increase the drinking age to 21. But last month the state assembly rejected the proposal by a vote of 80 to 69.

Representative Bud Shuster, Republican of Pennsylvania, called the problem of drunken driving "a national epidemic." He described the familiar routes driven by teenagers who travel to a neighboring state to drink as "slaughter alleys."

Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat who serves on the President's Commission on Drunk Driving, and his colleagues said the commission recommended a national drinking age of 21. Mr. Reagan approved the concept of a higher age but rejected a federally imposed standard.

Mr. Barnes urged the congressmen to vote for the amendment, saying, "Your vote will actually save lives."

"Drunk drivers are really murderers waiting in the wings," added Representative Barbara Boxer, Democrat of California.

Representative J. Roy Rowland, Democrat of Georgia, argued that the amendment was "the wrong thing for us to do." If teenagers cannot drink, he said, they should not be allowed to vote or be required to register for the draft.

Udall Chosen
As Mediator

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. O'Neill said in jest about him, "This is the man for the job, but not this year."

Mr. O'Neill also tempered a statement Wednesday that "it's about time we stopped playing games out there," referring indirectly to Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson as potential spoilers.

On Thursday, Mr. O'Neill said that Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson should "have their day, have their hands and have their names presented" as nominees at the convention.

But Mr. O'Neill has emphasized that any remaining battles should focus on the party platform and not who gets the nomination.

"It's a foregone conclusion that Mondale is the winner," he said. Hart campaign officials said the senator would press on in the hope of shaking loose some delegates nominally committed to Mr. Mondale while trying to persuade uncommitted delegates to his cause.

According to the latest United Press International count, Mr. Mondale has 1,969 delegates, Mr. Hart has 1,212 and Mr. Jackson has 367. Fifty-eight were pledged to others and 219 were uncommitted. A total of 1,967 delegate votes are needed for nomination.

Mr. Mondale began consideration of a possible running mate while relaxing for a week in Southampton, New York.

And in Washington, Mr. Jackson said he was not ready to head the call for party unity, instead outlining 10 "challenges" he wants the party to meet. "Party justice must precede party unity," he said.

Mr. Jackson indicated Thursday night in Washington that his support for Mr. Mondale would not be automatic.

"We need to be patient enough

Candidate Asks
U.S. Funds for
3d-Party Race

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Sonia Johnson, who is seeking the presidential nomination of the Citizens' Party, has asked the Federal Election Commission to certify her for federal matching funds.

In an unusual appearance by a candidate at the commission, Mrs. Johnson told the board Thursday she had raised more than \$137,000 in 21 states. A candidate must raise at least \$5,000 in each of 20 states to qualify for matching funds.

If the commission approves Mrs. Johnson's request, she will be the first candidate ever to receive federal matching funds in seeking a third-party nomination. In 1980, John B. Anderson received matching funds as a third-party candidate in the general election.

Mrs. Johnson, who was ex-communicated from the Mormon Church for her support of the Equal Rights Amendment, said her candidacy was based on a need for a "whole new value system" in the United States.

now to take the time to build the Mondale-Hart-Jackson marriage on the foundation of justice and mutual respect," he told about 1,000 people at a convention of Operation PUSH, the Chicago-based civil rights organization that propelled him to national prominence.

His 10 goals included enforcement of voting rights and equality between popular votes and delegates. Mr. Jackson has criticized the system that gave him just 7 percent of the convention delegates when he won 21 percent of the popular vote in the primary season.

Eisenhower Was Set to Use A-Bomb in Korea

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Newly released documents give details on a decision by President Dwight D. Eisenhower's administration in 1953 to use atomic bombs in North Korea and China, if necessary, to end the Korean War.

Once an armistice was achieved, on July 27, 1953, the Eisenhower administration continued to define plans to use nuclear weapons if the Communists renewed the war, which North Korea began in 1950.

Eisenhower took office in January 1953 after talks on a cease-fire had dragged out for two years. The war had settled into a stand-off, with casualties incurred, but no change in the front line, which still separates North and South Korea.

The fact that the Eisenhower administration was ready to use nuclear weapons is not new, Eisenhower, in his memoirs, said he came into office prepared to use them to break the deadlock. What is new in the 2,000 pages of documents made public Thursday is the high level of planning and the discussions on possible use of these weapons, and Eisenhower's interest in overcoming reluctance to use them.



Dwight D. Eisenhower

His predecessor, Harry S. Truman, ruled out their use when the subject came up at two news conferences during his administration.

But Eisenhower was ready to use the weapons rather than face another debilitating war in Korea, according to a report of a National Security Council meeting on Dec. 3, 1953.

"The president expressed with great emphasis the opinion that if

the Chinese Communists attacked us again, we should certainly respond by hitting them hard and wherever it would hurt most, including Peiping itself," the record of the meeting says, using the former name of Beijing. "This, said the president, would mean all-out war against Communist China," the document continues.

It is one of hundreds of papers, most of them originally classified as top secret, included in the State Department's latest volume in the "Foreign Relations of the United States" series, a source of primary material on U.S. foreign policy.

The volume, in two books, covers Korea from 1952 to 1954, and in addition to discussing readiness to use nuclear weapons, discloses differences in approach between officials. The discussion on the use of nuclear weapons in Korea was followed by a policy of threatening to use such weapons in case of a large-scale attack by the Soviet Union.

At the December 1953 meeting, Eisenhower asked Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, whether he agreed that there would be a war with China if South Korea were attacked anew.

Admiral Radford said he did, and added, "We would have to strike against the Communist Chinese in the air, from Shanghai all the way north."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles agreed that the United States should not shrink from using atomic weapons, but the record of the meeting shows he felt that "Admiral Radford's course of action contemplated general war with China and probably also with the Soviet Union because of the Sino-Soviet alliance."

Dulles said the State Department preferred to limit a nuclear attack to North Korea and to nearby troop concentrations. His concern, he said, was not just that the Russians might enter the war, but that American allies would not support the United States.

On Jan. 7, 1954, the State Department and the Joint Chiefs compromised by saying that in case of a resumption of hostilities, the United States should undertake "offensive air operations employing atomic weapons against military targets in Korea, and against those military targets in Manchuria and China which are being used by the Communists in direct support of their operations in Korea."

Files Show
Reservations
On Defoliant

United Press International

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — Monsanto Co. was told by a doctor 29 years ago that a chemical used in the defoliant Agent Orange caused liver and lung ailments in workers, company documents revealed.

Two notebooks of documents were unsealed Thursday in federal court in connection with a multi-billion-dollar lawsuit filed against Monsanto by 170 chemical workers in Nitro, West Virginia.

The documents, unsealed after a federal judge denied company objections, gave information on the herbicide 2,4,5-T and its effects on workers at Monsanto's Nitro plant, which manufactured the chemical from 1948 to 1969.

The workers charge that Monsanto knew that 2,4,5-T and other chemicals made them sick but that company officials never told them. Monsanto has contended there are no long-term health problems associated with 2,4,5-T. The suit is scheduled to go to trial June 18.

The documents showed illnesses at the Nitro plant were a continuing problem. Medical studies after an explosion in March 1949 in the 2,4,5-T operation showed men suffered from chemical rashes, muscle and joint pains, nervousness and liver and heart problems. The chemical was blended with another herbicide, 2,4-D, to make the defoliant Agent Orange.

In 1955, Dr. Raymond Suskind, who studied the workers involved in the 1949 explosion, reported that separate experiments showed that the herbicide caused liver and lung problems in workers who were not involved in the blast.

The documents also showed that Dr. Suskind asked for permission to publish his studies in June 1956 but was told by Monsanto that no one could authorize the release of the information.

A Monsanto study published in 1982 stated that no long-term liver, heart or nerve problems were found among 418 workers studied.

The Monsanto medical director, R. Emmett Kelly, said in 1965 that he had received a sample of dioxin, an unwanted byproduct of the herbicide 2,4,5-T, from the Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Kelly reported that Dow called dioxin "the most toxic compound they have ever experienced."

A test of old batches of 2,4,5-T in 1965 revealed dioxin concentrations of more than 50 parts per million. In 1982, a review of old samples showed dioxin present in concentrations of six to eight parts per million, with some as high as 35 parts per million.

The documents also showed that Monsanto's profits from the herbicide increased from \$270,000 in 1962 to \$880,000 in 1967. The Defense Department began buying the herbicide from Monsanto in 1963 for use in the jungles of Southeast Asia.

Name of Key Salvadoran Guerrilla
Is Dropped From a List of Leaders

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — A statement from the largest of five guerrilla groups fighting in El Salvador does not include the name of a key commander, prompting speculation that he may have been purged from the high command.

The statement Thursday from the People's Revolutionary Army said it had expanded its command

structure to absorb the "massive incorporation" of new fighters.

The statement said the high command was being expanded from seven to nine members. It did not include the name of Juan Ramón Medrano.

Salvadoran guerrilla representatives in Nicaragua, reached by telex from San Salvador, said they could not explain why Mr. Medrano was

no longer listed as part of the general command of the organization.

Mr. Medrano, who helped found the guerrilla group in 1972, was considered by U.S. intelligence sources to be second in command of the rebel organization.

He had been commander of the group's southeastern front in the provinces of Usulután, San Miguel and La Unión.

José Napoleón Duarte said Sunday that his government would not negotiate with the guerrillas until the leaders of the political wing proved they could control the armed guerrillas, possibly by dismissing Mr. Villalobos.

The statement by the People's Revolutionary Army, read over the rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos, said successful "organization work" had enabled the guerrilla group to achieve "the massive incorporation of new combatants into the revolutionary army."

The rebels said they had taken steps to "broaden our political commission and central committee" to meet the "increased needs of internal management."

Three of the nine names included in the statement were new, but Mr. Medrano, who had been listed as a member of the high command as late as March 17, was not on the list.

Venceremos said the statement resulted from a meeting of the high command of the guerrilla group in late April and early May. It gave no explanation for the delay in announcing the changes.



Father Brian Gore

2 Imprisoned Priests
Reject Offer by Marcos

The Associated Press

BACOLOD, Philippines — Two Filipino priests said Friday they rejected the offer of President Ferdinand E. Marcos to free them from prison if the priests leave the Philippines immediately.

A government prosecutor said Mr. Marcos was ready to grant conditional pardon to Brian Gore, 40, an Australian priest, and Niall O'Brien, 43, an Irish priest, and parole to the six church workers.

The offer was unusual since none of the eight has been found guilty, and presidential acts of pardon normally are given only to persons convicted by the courts.

Defense lawyers said any arrangement implying that their clients were guilty was unacceptable. Father O'Brien and Father Gore said they agreed with their lawyers.

The arrangement would have ended a case that has aroused criticism from international human rights and church groups and pleas from the Australian and Irish governments for a speedy trial.

"After we have spent all this time to prove their innocence, and after almost one year in jail, how can we consider even a hint of guilt?" a defense attorney, Juan Hagad, asked the prosecutor, Lindy Diola.

The layworkers have been imprisoned for nearly a year and the priests since January. All are charged with the ambush and slaying of Mayor Pablo Sola and four aides in the town of Kabankalan on Negros island 300 miles (about 480 kilometers) south of Manila.

The churchmen claim the charges were trumped up by the military because they were teaching poor sugar workers to defend their rights against rich sugar planters.

Bishop Antonio Forch of Negros said Cardinal Jaime L. Sin of Manila earlier informed him that Mr. Marcos had telephoned the cardinal last weekend and said "I want to drop the case."

The bishop said "it's a strange coincidence" that the same day Mr. Marcos called Cardinal Sin, there was a news report from Ireland about Father O'Brien's mother appealing to President Ronald Reagan to intercede for her son's release.

Ueberroth and Castro Meet;
Cuba Stays Firm on Boycott

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAVANA — Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said Friday that he had failed to persuade Cuba to reverse its decision to boycott the Olympic Games in July.

Mr. Ueberroth said after three hours of talks with President Fidel Castro about the Soviet-led Olympic boycott: "The subject is probably closed, and we should now get on with making the Games a success."

"I asked him to rethink the decision and to listen to some ideas," Mr. Ueberroth said of Mr. Castro. "But he explained that Cuba had a great debt of solidarity to the socialist countries which had supported it during 25 years of virtual isolation from the United States."

Mr. Ueberroth said the talks were frank and direct but added: "There was no begging, no concessions."

Cuba is one of 13 countries to join the Soviet-led boycott of the Games, and the loss of its athletes is expected to be especially critical in the boxing and baseball competitions.

Meanwhile, Juan Antonio Samaranch, head of the International Olympic Committee, in an interview published in Spain on Thursday, called former U.S. President Jimmy Carter "the man who has done the most damage to the Olympic movement."

In an interview in the Madrid newspaper *Diario 16*, Mr. Samaranch, who lives in Barcelona, said that Mr. Carter's boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow was directly responsible for the Soviet boycott of the Games in Los Angeles.

"If the United States had gone to Moscow," he said, "it never would have occurred to the Soviets not to participate in Los Angeles."

(Reuters, UPI)

Civility Survives at Sea Between U.S. and Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

shadowing the aircraft carrier USS City Hawk in the Sea of Japan use to periscope depth and were un over by the 80,000-ton carrier.

The collision punched a \$2-million hole in the carrier's bow that was patched with a concrete plug at the U.S. base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. Workers found pieces of the submarine's propeller imbedded in the Kitty Hawk's hull.

The sub, with a "diagonal crease across its hull," limped home to Vladivostok. Although the fate of

the submarine commander is unknown, the senior U.S. official speculated that the blunder was "non-career-enhancing."

In a previously unreported incident Feb. 18, the destroyer USS David R. Ray was in the Black Sea near Novorossiysk, U.S.S.R., when a Soviet plane fired cannon rounds into the ship's wake and a Soviet helicopter swooped within 30 feet (nine meters) of the deck while taking photographs.

Although the U.S. ship did not feel threatened, the Soviet action

"is considered a violation of the spirit of the incidents at Sea agreement," according to U.S. officials.

On Oct. 31, 1983, the frigate USS McCloy was towing a sonar listening device on an underwater sled west of Bermuda when the cable went slack. On Nov. 2, a P-3 flying out of Jacksonville, Florida, spotted a new Soviet Victor III-class nuclear submarine, longer than a football field, barely moving on the surface toward Cuba.

Navy officials believe that while the submarine was shadowing the McCloy, the sonar cable got snarled the submarine's propeller. Although the damaged sub took away some of the cable, the United States got both close-range acoustic data and "great photos of the sub on the surface," an official said, adding, "I'd say we got the better part of that deal."

On Nov. 17, 1983, the destroyer USS Fife and the Soviet guided-missile frigate Razhyschik collided in the Arabian Sea, leaving two 15-foot "scuff marks" on the Fife. The destroyer had been maneuvering with the aircraft carrier USS Ranger and was being shadowed by the frigate.

Zhao Arrives in Copenhagen

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China arrived Friday for a two-day visit to Denmark.

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The Kingdom Strikes Back

Saudi Arabia seems embarrassed by its fliers' success in shooting down one or more Iranian F-4 fighters. "A strange event," said a Saudi broadcast, while the kingdom's envoy in Washington found it "a pity we had to be dragged into this conflict." What is really strange is the outlook underlying these remarks — Saudi Arabia's complacent illusion that it could stay out of trouble in the Gulf the easy way, with money.

When Iraq attacked Iran nearly four years ago, the Saudis went to Baghdad's financial assistance even though the aggressive Iraqi regime had been armed by the Soviet Union. Other Saudi clients have variously included Syrians, Palestinians and nearly every Lebanese faction. This has secured Saudi Arabia's safety among Arab states, but not against the revolutionary zealotry of non-Arab Iran.

Whatever its other sins, Iran has real grievances in the Gulf war. It was Iraq that first attacked neutral shipping in a desperate effort to break the battlefield deadlock. In reprisal, and despite its own dependence on oil exports, Iran fired on tankers bound for Saudi Arabia

and Kuwait. Then on Tuesday, Iran's aging U.S.-made warplanes apparently entered Saudi airspace, proving an easy mark for the faster, better-armed American-made F-15s.

Saudi Arabia and its conservative Arab friends have the most to lose if sea lanes are closed or insurance rates soar ruinously. Over the years, Saudi Arabia has pleaded for and received sophisticated U.S. hardware. From AWACS to Stingers, the costly weapons have flowed with only token diplomatic response. Saudis have wanted U.S. protection, but have consistently ruled out an American presence, fearing that such open dependence would somehow jeopardize their tricky balancing act.

While pressing in every forum for the lifting of all blockades, the United States ought to help the Saudis defend their territory, their oilfields, their navigation rights. But the skirmish Tuesday makes the larger point. American aid and sympathy are no substitute for Saudi Arabia's determination to uphold its rights the old-fashioned way — by risking Saudi lives for a Saudi cause.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Banks and Latin Debt

The commercial banks have made an important contribution to the orderly management of Latin debt with their agreement to reschedule Mexico's payments. The handling of the debt so far has been a series of very short-term reactions to imminent crises. With the negotiations now promised, it will move to a longer perspective reaching out over a decade.

The banks are evidently prepared both to lower interest rates and to postpone repayment, in recognition of the extraordinarily forceful and painful measures that Mexico has already taken. That is a crucial principle — that lenders reward good performance and good faith on the part of heavily burdened borrowers. The banks have begun with the strongest and most promising case. Mexico, after all, is one of the world's leading oil exporters. Brazil has gone through a substantial reduction in standard of living. It is entitled to the same consideration that the banks are extending to Mexico.

The best description of what is going on is the speech that Jacques de Larosiere, the director of the International Monetary Fund, delivered at the recent bankers' conference in Philadelphia. The idea of forcing banks to write off some of the Latin debt is, as he said, wishful thinking. Most of the Latin countries — Mexi-

co next year will evidently be the exception — continue to need more foreign loans. If governments, there or here, exact contributions from the banks that they consider fair, they will cease to lend further. That would be a fast route to defaults and a collapse of trade. The banks are going to have to make substantial concessions, as they are beginning to do in the case of Mexico, but those concessions are going to have to be voluntary.

The governments of the industrial countries also have responsibilities. Mr. de Larosiere said: They must resist the protectionists and keep their markets more consistently open.

There is one more thing — interest rates are rising. They are up a point and a half since March, which will cost the developing countries more than \$5 billion a year in additional interest charges. The large budget deficits in the rich industrial countries are one prominent reason for those high interest rates.

"Action to deal with budget deficits must, therefore, be taken as a matter of urgency, especially in the United States," Mr. de Larosiere said. Since higher U.S. budget deficits mean a lower Latin standard of living, they are bad not only as economic policy but as political morality as well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Gandhi Gambles on Force

No one who cares about democracy can be indifferent to the bloody drama in India's Punjab. By sending soldiers into the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Indira Gandhi has put more than her own political life at risk. If things go badly, and communal violence widens, a nagging nightmare could turn into reality: the fragmenting of India's secular democracy.

The Indian assault on the fortified temple claimed nearly 400 lives, including that of the fiery Jarnail Singh Bhindranvale, leader of Sikh militants. Only a minuscule fraction of India's 14 million Sikhs joined in his terror campaign. But martyrdom sanctifies, and his death could intensify the rebellion the prime minister is striving to contain.

Still, Mrs. Gandhi's choices at this late hour were limited. Hundreds have been killed during two years of rebellion in the Punjab, the fertile granary that constitutes India's lower. There was a nonviolent Sikh protest movement, but it was eclipsed when the prime minister rebuffed its demands, opening the way for Mr. Bhindranvale and his followers.

There was no direct connection between the Punjab and the Hindu-Muslim riots in Bombay last month, but in India as elsewhere, disorder is contagious. If the prime minister has gambled on striking forcefully, the risks of temporizing were also great — especially with elections due in the fall. It is the danger of India unraveling that earns Mrs. Gandhi the benefit of the doubt.

Who are the Sikhs and why are they angry? Their religion is a monotheistic offshoot of Hinduism, originating about 1500, and most Sikhs live in Punjab. The British annexed their state in 1847, and for a century Sikhs were favored in the armed forces and bureaucracy. Indeed, the British gave legal status to their separate religious identity in 1925, an issue of contention ever since.

Since Indian independence in 1947, Sikhs have pleaded for greater autonomy and for specific recognition of their religion in the constitution. When their state was divided in 1966, Sikhs became a majority in Punjab, but they lost water rights and control of their showpiece capital of Chandigarh, designed by Le Corbusier. But autonomy is the core demand, and the hardest to compromise on.

Sikhs complain that New Delhi has unfairly creamed off the Punjab's prosperity to spread its wealth among poorer states. This is an unavoidable inequity in any federal system. To make an exception for the Punjab would amount to economic partition of India. If Mrs. Gandhi can be faulted, it is for failing to give greater recognition to the Sikh religion, whatever the risks of stirring comparable demands by other minorities.

Having fiercely turned on the violent Sikh irreconcilables, she has a chance to address the moderates, led by Harchand Singh Longowal. India's stability and prosperity may well hinge on how well she uses it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Time to Talk to the Sikhs

Although rather late in the day, India's prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was right in sending troops into the troubled state of Punjab to bring an end to the murderous violence. Several hundred people have been killed and many more injured since the Sikhs' agitation for religious concessions and greater

political autonomy degenerated into communal strife. Troops have taken control of the entire state. It would be a rash move to withdraw them before an adequate police force can be organized. Sikh extremists have not given up their struggle for a separate, independent homeland. A quick start to bring [moderate Sikhs] to the negotiating table is imperative.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)

FROM OUR JUNE 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Miss Morgan Opposes Suffrage
NEW YORK — Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, made a speech at the opening of the restaurant for employees at the New York Navy Yard [on June 8]. She gained the applause of 3,000 workmen and wives. Miss Morgan referred to the suffrage question thus: "Many of us women do not need suffrage to make us loyal citizens. Many of us are content to labor quietly for the good of our fellows and to do right. The right to be just has been accorded to us all." She urged employees to make the restaurant such a success that the Government would establish similar restaurants at all navy yards. A committee of the Women's Civic Federation, headed by Miss Morgan, planned this restaurant so employees may obtain good food at moderate prices.

1934: France Proposes Peace Accords
GENEVA — Ambassador Francois-Poncet [of France] in conversation with [Germany's] Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs von Bulow in Berlin, proposed the signing of non-aggression, mutual assistance pacts between Germany, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic states under the guarantee of France, it was learned [on June 7]. Francois-Poncet also suggested that Russia should join the guarantors of the 1925 Locarno pact. Francois-Poncet hinted that as compensation for the signature of these pacts Germany could return to the arms conference on a basis of equality. It is intimated that Berlin is slightly wary of the proposal, lest it should mean that the French and Russian armies will thus be authorized to keep peace in Eastern Europe.

Take-Your-Pick Policy on Central America

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "I can't help people speculating," Secretary of State George Shultz replied the other day when he was asked about suspicions that his surprise trip to Nicaragua was a political ploy. He and President Reagan "thought there was the possibility of an opening, we suggested a meeting; they agreed."

Fair enough — and never mind that the meeting did have the effect of taking the words out of the mouths of those who think the Reagan administration's Central American approach is too heavy on military means and too light on serious negotiation. But there is something the secretary could do about "people speculating." He could sit down with President Reagan and the president's assistant for national security affairs, Robert McFarlane, and try to come up with some coherent, consistent statement of the objectives of U.S. policy.

I do not say that would bowl over congressional opposition or satisfy European concerns. It might not generate support or a more active role by the would-be peacekeepers of the region, most notably the so-called Contadora group. Still less would it guarantee positive responses from the Sandinista government.

But if you accept that these are all useful purposes, it does follow that none of them can be achieved as long as the administration remains hung up in some inner conflict between ideals and reality and thus is incapable of saying from one day to the next what it wants.

By his own account, Mr. Shultz was "very clear" with the Sandinista leaders. He laid out "an agenda" calling first for "an end to subversion from one country to another." Second, the United States wants Central America to be free of East-West conflict, and "that means get Cuban

troops and military-type people and the Soviets out of there."

Third, Mr. Shultz would somehow cut the Nicaraguan armed forces "down to size." His fourth demand is for nothing less than a fundamental reform of the Nicaraguan political and social system: "We want to see progress toward pluralism and democracy," he said.

But if the Sandinistas are as awful as the Reagan administration says they are, they would have to be removed before pluralism could flourish. So if that is really U.S. policy, there is not much more to talk about. If it is a bargaining chip, the contradictions in past pronouncements make it a chip hardly worth playing.

True, Mr. Reagan was saying back in March that the United States would only stop its "covert" aid to the Nicaraguan rebels when the Sandinistas "keep their promise and restore democratic rule." But when this upset congressional critics, the president wrote a letter to the Senate majority leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee, reassuring him that the United States was not trying to "destabilize or overthrow the government of Nicaragua," but only trying to get it to "cease to involve itself in the internal or external affairs of its neighbors."

In April, President Reagan was careful once again to say that "our interest in Nicaragua is one, and only one": to stop the Sandinistas from exporting revolution. He said the United States would try to "inconvenience that government until they quit that kind of action."

But in his major Central American policy speech in May he was talking once again of U.S.

support for the "democratic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people." And two days later he was quoted as telling a group of conservative leaders that "the cancer of communism" must be "excised" from Central America.

But the very next day Mr. McFarlane, the National Security Council adviser, was asked whether the administration was trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. "No, it isn't," he said. "The policy of the United States is to try, together with the Contadora countries... to come to terms with Nicaragua in a relationship in which we and they find our own business." Got it? Two sentences later he added: "All we ask is that they stop exporting revolution and violence to their neighbors."

If a fuse blew at that point and you missed the rest of the sentence ("...and give the people who are looking for democracy in Nicaragua a chance") you would have saved yourself the confusion compounded by a subsequent exchange. Asked whether U.S. support of the "covert" was not pushing the Sandinistas beyond the point of compromise, Mr. McFarlane spoke of the "simplicity of our terms." He added: "The United States has no territorial ambition. We have no particular interest in the outcome of the completion of that government — as long as it provides for peace."

So the United States wants to (a) remove (b) reform (c) restrain (d) "inconvenience" the Sandinista government — or (e) all of the above. Is it any wonder that some members of Congress take so dim a view of a program of ostensibly covert United States intervention in Nicaragua when its only remaining covert aspect is the purpose it seeks to achieve?

The Washington Post



Israel in the Occupied Lands

The Settlers' Presence Is No Longer a Transitory One

By Geoffrey Aronson

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts —

During the 17 years since the 1967 war, Israel has ruled unchallenged over the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights. While the international community has raged against this policy, successive governments and large numbers of Israelis have undertaken the single-minded pursuit of what the former President Chaim Weizmann once called "building Palestine." This policy of creating facts has created a new reality.

What was once described as military occupation has become de facto and, in Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, even legal annexation. Israel is effectively sovereign over all of the territory between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. Those who still hope to thwart annexation must now turn their attention to the next phase of the struggle — efforts to preserve what remaining rights can be guaranteed for the Palestinians in the territories.

The list of Israeli settlement "facts" is long and impressive. Meron

Benvenisti, the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, has fully documented the extent to which the land and other resources of the West Bank have been transferred from Arab to Jewish control. He reluctantly concedes that the ground has been prepared for permanent Israeli occupation, and that the new population of Israeli settlers favoring annexation has made withdrawal politically untenable. In Mr. Benvenisti's view, the clock has already struck midnight.

But even more important and more troubling than these arguments from physical conditions is the psychological dimension — the transformation of Israel's public consciousness since 1967. Opponents of annexation rightly argue that the facts on the ground are reversible. Jewish settlements can be dismantled and their populations repatriated. But the deep change in Israeli attitudes toward the territories will not be so easily undone.

Unlike the occupation of Lebanon,

Israel's continued presence in the occupied territories is no longer seen as unusual or transient. East Jerusalem now reaches from Ramallah to Bethlehem — nearly one-third of the West Bank — and is felt to be an inseparable part of Israel. The Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and the rest of the West Bank are less firmly rooted in Israel's vision of itself. But the policy of creating facts has a powerful momentum, and the lessons of the past suggest that these areas too will be assimilated before long.

Opponents of this annexationist vision lack the ability and determination to confront it. The Palestinians and the rest of the Arab world have simply failed to convince Israel that annexation is too costly — on political, economic, military or moral grounds. The United States has failed to challenge Israel's intentions. The possible advantages of opposing the absorption of the territories are less certain than the benefits of the exist-

ing alliance between Washington and Jerusalem. Within Israel, the tiny number of principled opponents to occupation and annexation are dismissed as defeatists or worse, and lack any real political influence.

So what comes next — now that Israel has for all practical purposes annexed the territories? Israel's efforts to claim sovereignty in the West Bank can no longer be measured by the number of settlers moving to the territories. Moreover, Gush Emunim — the hardline Bloc of the Faithful, which provided most of the first settlers — is no longer leading the effort. One no longer needs to be an ideologue to settle in comfortable communities like Ma'ale Admunim or Efrat. The government recognizes that extremists are no longer making a useful contribution to its annexationist policies, and last month it cracked down on Jewish underground groups operating against Arabs in the West Bank.

This leaves Israel — annexationists and their opponents alike — to face the crucial questions posed by the more than one million Palestinians living in areas that Israel intends to rule permanently. Since the idea of "autonomy" was introduced at Camp David in September 1978, the Israeli government has been moving to codify and institutionalize the Palestinians' inferior political status — their position as permanent second-class citizens. Decisions are being made daily regarding the judicial, legal and administrative apparatus necessary to ensure Jewish control over an ever-increasing Arab minority.

In one sense, annexation has reasserted the essential unity of the land between the river and the sea — a prized objective of Jewish and Palestinian nationalists alike. The struggle today is for political power within the de facto boundaries of greater Israel. It is a struggle that the Palestinians appear to be losing, but the victory that the annexationists seek would be at the expense of Israel's Jewish, democratic traditions.

The writer is the author of a forthcoming book on Israel's policy of occupation. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Shah's Intentions

The comments by Nicolas Gavrilides and Eric Davis ("U.S. Should Press Iran to Talk Peace" May 26) concerning the "historic nature" of Iran's policies to control the Gulf are inaccurate, to say the least. Iran, under the previous regime, never sought to dominate or control the Gulf. On the contrary, the previous government sought to strengthen the stability of the region by engaging in counterterrorism activities — such as the one mentioned by the writers in the Dhu'f region of Oman.

MEHRDAD KHONSARI, Editor, Voice of Iran, London.

On Israeli Justice

It is ironic that one day after your publication of "Equal Justice in Israel" (May 31) the Israeli military authorities raised the prison sentences of Arab "stone-throwers" from 18 months to 20 years. Such "justice" would be incoherent in real democracies, and equally harsh treatment of Israeli Jewish offenders is unheard of. Whereas it is common Israeli practice to demolish the houses of resistant Palestinians, it is unlikely that the Israeli authorities would issue orders of the same magnitude concerning Jewish extremists.

FADI KHALED AGHA, Ramatallah, France.

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[illegible]

WASHINGTON — Large institutional investors may be encouraging the boom in corporate acquisitions, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission said today.

Chairman R.R. Shad, chairman of the SEC, said Thursday that while corporate managers are taking steps to protect their companies from takeovers, institutions may still try to force such mergers to increase the values of their stock holdings.

"A rising number of institutions will not only oppose future anti-takeover proposals by management but also begin to support corporate breakups and mergers with a view toward enhancing the value of their investments," Mr. Shad said in a speech to members of the financial community in New York.

He said that he does not believe the institutional role in the merger trend has been negative, and he said Congress should not take steps to slow the merger boom.

"The evolutionary response of the marketplace to changing business conditions has been more effective than less flexible laws and regulations," he said.

The boom in corporate takeovers in recent months has led several major companies to ask shareholders this spring to approve charter changes aimed at thwarting takeover attempts. While many of the changes have been approved, several have been defeated, and much of the opposition apparently has come from institutional investors who fear that takeover provisions will limit the price of a company's stock by making a buyout all but impossible.

At least one large institutional investor, Batteryman Financial Management, a Boston-based equity fund with \$11 billion in assets, has adopted a stated policy of opposing corporate anti-takeover provisions. Other institutional investors, including insurance companies, banks and pension funds, also have opposed anti-takeover moves by companies in which they own stock.

"Until last year, institutional investors' opposition to management proposals has been negligible," Mr. Shad said. "However, last year they and other investors defeated anti-takeover proposals by a number of companies, including Coca-Cola, General Electric, International Paper and Sherwin-Williams, to name a few."

Dean LeBaron, president of Batteryman, said the company always has opposed anti-takeover measures "as being harmful to the liquidity of our investment holdings."

"We want an open market as possible, not a constricted market," he said.

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ANDERSON, ROBERT	28	M	5' 8"	160	B	B	F	N	4			
BROWN, JOHN	32	M	5' 11"	185	B	B	F	N	4			
CLARK, WILLIAM	29	M	5' 9"	170	B	B	F	N	4			
DAVIS, GEORGE	35	M	5' 10"	190	B	B	F	N	4			
EDWARDS, HENRY	30	M	5' 11"	180	B	B	F	N	4			
FERGUSON, JAMES	27	M	5' 10"	175	B	B	F	N	4			
GILBERT, ROBERT	33	M	5' 11"	185	B	B	F	N	4			
GRANT, JOHN	31	M	5' 10"	180	B	B	F	N	4			
GREEN, WILLIAM	29	M	5' 9"	170	B	B	F	N	4			
HARRIS, GEORGE	34	M	5' 11"	190	B	B	F	N	4			
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KING, ROBERT	31	M	5' 10"	180	B	B	F	N	4			
KOOPER, JOHN	29	M	5' 9"	170	B	B	F	N	4			
LANE, GEORGE	34	M	5' 11"	190	B	B	F	N	4			
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LYNCH, JAMES	28	M	5' 9"	170	B	B	F	N	4			
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MCCOY, WILLIAM	29	M	5' 9"	170	B	B	F	N	4			
MILLER, GEORGE	33	M	5' 11"	185	B	B	F	N	4			
MORRIS, ROBERT	31	M	5' 10"	180	B	B	F	N	4			
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WYATT, JOHN	35	M	5' 10"	190	B	B	F	N	4			
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(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Reliance and Others
Make New Disney Bid

LOS ANGELES — Saul Steinberg on Friday confirmed reports that he planned to buy out Walt Disney Productions with help from outside investors, including Kirk Kerkorian, the majority stockholder of MGM-United Artists.

In a letter to Disney directors, Mr. Steinberg offered to buy 49 percent of the company's stock outstanding at as much as \$72.50 a share. Mr. Steinberg's family-owned Reliance Holdings Inc. is the largest holder of Disney stock, with 11.1 percent.

The stock closed unchanged at \$65.125 Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Steinberg had owned 12.2 percent of Disney, but his ownership was diluted to 11.1 percent by Disney's recent acquisition of Arvida Corp. for \$200 million in Disney common stock.

At a press conference Thursday, Disney's chairman, Raymond Watson, announced plans to acquire Gibson Greetings Inc., the third-largest greeting card maker in the United States, for about \$330 million. Mr. Steinberg's bid, which would further dilute Mr. Steinberg's share of Disney.

Mr. Steinberg offered \$72.50 in cash and securities for all of the company's shares outstanding if the Gibson acquisition were canceled and no further corporate purchases made.

UAW Postpones
Strike Decision

DEARBORN, Mich. — The United Auto Workers union will not decide on whether to strike until after negotiations begin this summer with General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co., according to UAW vice president, Donald F. Ephlin.

In a speech Thursday at an automotive seminar, Mr. Ephlin said a final decision about a strike would be reached only after the UAW Executive Council met with officials of the union's Ford and GM departments. Contracts between the UAW and both automakers expire Sept. 14.

Mr. Ephlin suggested last week in Pittsburgh that GM be named the strike target. But he hedged on that proposal Thursday, saying the UAW would pick the company with which it could "make the better settlement."

Olympia
Seeks Stake
In Developer

TORONTO — Olympia & York Developments Ltd. said Friday that it is seeking to acquire a 19.9 percent interest in Cadillac Fairview Corp., but has no immediate plans for a takeover bid.

The company said it already has purchased about 12.9 million common shares and 1.2 million warrants of Cadillac Fairview as "portfolio investments."

The company said it agreed, subject to certain conditions, to buy a further 3.4 million shares to bring its total to 16.3 million, or 19.9 percent of the stock outstanding.

It said it may acquire further Cadillac shares beyond the 19.9 percent as "additional portfolio investments subject to market conditions and other factors."

Continental Air Forecasts
Its First Profit Since 1982

HOUSTON — Continental Airlines, which entered bankruptcy proceedings and drastically cut its flight schedule and salaries last September, will show a profit this quarter, according to the chairman, Frank Lorenzo.

Mr. Lorenzo said at Continental's annual shareholders' meeting Thursday that the net profit will be the first since the third quarter of 1982. He declined to predict the amount.

The \$4.9-million profit in the 1982 period involved about \$5.2 million in several special items, such as the sale of airport gate leases, re-evaluation of foreign debt, income-tax credits and other unusual factors, a spokesman said.

Continental reported a net loss of \$26 million in the second quarter of 1983 and lost \$218 million for all of last year.

Continental, one of the eight-largest U.S. carriers, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law in September, and temporarily suspended domestic flights.

The Associated Press

The airline resumed flying two days later, with routes slashed by more than two-thirds and the work force cut by 65 percent. It also announced a new salary schedule under which the payroll for pilots and flight attendants was cut in half.

Those workers walked off the job within a week, contending that the airline was abusing federal bankruptcy laws in an effort to abrogate union contracts.

Pilots and flight attendants' unions asked a bankruptcy judge to dismiss the Chapter 11 petition, but the request was denied. A ruling is pending on Continental's request to throw out union contracts.

About 100 uniformed members of the Air Line Pilots Association picketed in the lobby of the hotel where the annual meeting was held.

COMPANY NOTES

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., seeking to remedy its disappointing profit outlook, said it has advised employees that it wants to reduce costs at its AT&T Technologies subsidiary by 20 percent to 25 percent.

Cadbury Schweppes Australia Ltd. has agreed in principle to buy General Foods Corp.'s Australian unit, Cotter's General Foods Ltd., which makes and markets coffee, fruit juice and jams. The price was not disclosed.

Charterhouse Group International Inc., a subsidiary of Charterhouse 1, Rothschild PLC, said it has acquired Stanley Interiors Co., a maker of home furnishings, for \$56 million from a group led by Clayton & Dubilier, a private investment firm.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.'s Italian pharmaceutical subsidiary, 3M Riker Italia SpA, has acquired Selvi SpA, a pharmaceutical research firm. Terms were not immediately available.

Rockwell International Corp. has confirmed the sale of its Western Wheel Division to Kelsey Hayes Co., effective June 1. The terms were not disclosed.

Vauxhall Motors Ltd. of Britain, a subsidiary of General Motors Corp., will begin closing plants in Luton and Ellesmere on June 18 if the West German metal workers' strike continues, the company said. The strike has resulted in a reduction in supplies to the plants.

Zimmer AG, a unit of Davy McKee AG, has won contracts worth \$5 million to build a new \$31.6-million to engineer and construct polyester plants in Taiwan, Davy McKee said. The contracts are for a plant for Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corp. and a plant and spinning works for Hualon Corp.

Western creditors' nations have agreed in principle to reschedule debt repayments from Cuba this year but the conditions have yet to be determined, according to banking sources.

At issue are repayments of about \$350 million of Cuba's total hard-currency debts estimated at \$3 billion.

Diplomatic sources said the talks between the two sides at the French Finance Ministry were going well.

Thursday, and the bankers agreed there appeared to be no desire to break them off despite the failure to reach an agreement.

There was no statement from the Finance Ministry after the talks, and Cuban Embassy spokesmen were unavailable for comment.

There had been fears that the meeting would have to be delayed because Cuba has yet to sign a bilateral agreement to reschedule \$3 billion of repayments to West Germany that were due last year.

Banker Hopeful About Hong Kong

LONDON — Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.'s chairman, Michael Sandberg, dismissed pessimistic views on the future of Hong Kong after China regains sovereignty in 1997.

Mr. Sandberg, who is also a member of the British colony's Executive Council, said, "It is fashionable to take a gloomy view of what could happen beyond 1997."

"What we can see happening both in Hong Kong and China is anything but gloomy. Rather we can see a Hong Kong economy which industrially is stronger than ever, one which weathers the periodic ups and downs of its stock and property markets."

Mr. Sandberg said China recognizes the advantages of a more open economy and that its future development depends on access to world markets through Hong Kong's trading efficiency.

"The principal question becomes not what China will do to Hong Kong, but what can Hong Kong do for China," he said.

Anyone wanting to predict the fate of Hong Kong in the years after 1997 must say what kind of society he expects China to have become by then, he said.

"Between now and then, the results of the 1984 American presidential election, and the next three to follow, will have come and gone and passed into history," Mr. Sandberg said.

Temporary Extension Likely
On World Cocoa Agreement

By Brj Khindaria
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The current International Cocoa Agreement will be temporarily extended when it expires Sept. 30 to allow more time for talks on a new accord, senior diplomatic sources here say.

The extension was made necessary by the failure of a 73-nation conference in Geneva last month to make enough progress toward the new agreement, which would be the fourth in a series begun in 1972.

The decision to extend the old accord is expected to be made at a meeting of the cocoa trading countries in London from July 16 to 20. A new session of the cocoa talks is to be held in Geneva from Oct. 26 to 28 under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The sources said that last month's talks revealed more determination to stabilize prices although there was no significant narrowing of differences between exporting and importing countries.

The president of the cocoa conference, Mario Aleman of Ecuador, said producers and consumers have agreed that the new accord should rely mainly on a buffer stock mechanism that maintains prices within a certain range by buying cocoa for storage when prices fall and selling when they rise.

But major differences remained over how the buffer stock operations might be strengthened through such other measures as controls on supplies and exports, he added.

Unemployment Up in Canada

OTTAWA — Seasonally adjusted unemployment in Canada rose to 11.7 percent in May from 11.4 percent in April, Statistics Canada reported Friday. The rate was 12.4 percent in May of last year.

The Pile-Up
of Fresh Funds
in Growth
Areas

Just when numerous experts thought rates would start rising in late May with markets dropping, IOG was buying and recommending metals, monetary instruments and correcting high-technology growth issues on the carefully-calculated premise that everything would swing the other way. During June's initial trading sessions long term bond futures rebounded with enough intensity to double the equity of traders who had moved against mass attitudes. Now we're estimating that the panic which drove institutions back into the short-term end of the money-instrument spectrum has created a reservoir of capital capable of purchasing all the short-term issues in New York and all the available real estate in America. As such equity pours back out of its interim resting place, watch what happens to selected growth stocks in which the IOG team has been forecasting multiple advances comparable to initial gains from the lows of 1982. For specific recommendations and projections on a weekly basis—without cost or obligation—please, tele or return the coupon.

INTERNATIONAL
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P.O. Box 159 Grand Turk,
Turks & Caicos Islands, B.W.I.
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1000 Brussels, Belgium (212) 217-8360.
Telex: 330537
Cautions: Please consider complementary copies of IOG's Growth and your new GOLD FUND reports plus fund details.

Firms Fail to Delay U.S. Bill on Generic Drugs

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officials of large pharmaceutical companies have failed in an effort to delay congressional consideration of a bill intended to double the number of generic drugs on the market and cut in half the price of many popular brand-name drugs.

The companies took issue with a compromise reached last Friday, asking ranks with some smaller companies. The compromise is supported by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, which represents brand-name drug makers as well as the Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Association, which represents makers of the less expensive generic drugs.

Mobil Expects 50% Rise
In Domestic Natural Gas

HOUSTON — Mobil Corp., the second largest U.S. oil company, will be able to increase its domestic natural gas production by 50 percent because of its \$5.7-billion purchase of Superior Oil Co., a Mobil executive said Friday.

By acquiring Superior, Mobil obtained 314 million barrels of oil and 4.25 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Alex H. Massad, president of Mobil's worldwide exploration and producing division, said.

Continental Borrowing
\$2 Billion Daily at Fed

CHICAGO — A spokesman for Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. confirmed reports Friday that the bank has been borrowing an average of \$2 billion daily from the Federal Reserve in recent weeks.

The \$2 billion level is unchanged from May 24, the last time Continental publicly disclosed its Fed borrowing level, the spokesman said.

Japanese Language a Problem for Keyboard

(Continued from Page 7)
processor need store only 128 characters. Additionally, where a Roman letter can be represented on a computer screen by 35 or 72 picture elements, or dots, Japanese characters require 256 or even 576 dots. Some kanji keyboards simply set all the characters on what looks to be a large place mat. The operator puts the proper character and lets it with a pointer.

An early IBM keyboard managed to fit the needed characters on mere 216 keys, but each key represented 12 characters — all were typed in type on top of the y. The operator, in effect, had to use one of 12 shift keys for each character, as well as the character y. Still other keyboards have a book, containing the characters, with holes in the pages to fit over the keys. As the pages of the book are turned, the keys change identities.

The big breakthrough came in 1978, when Toshiba introduced the first word processor to use a simpler set of Japanese characters known as kana.

Kana, which represent the basic syllables of the Japanese language, are roughly akin to letters in English — any Japanese word can be represented by strings of enough kana together. Although kana are more awkward than kanji, they make it possible to represent the entire language on only 50 keys or so.

The Toshiba word processor allowed the user to type in katakana, one of two variants of kana, and have the computer change it to kanji. And because many of the Japanese who had typed in the past had done so on English keyboards, the word processor could also translate Roman letters into kanji.

Nearly all the Japanese computer and office automation companies have since entered the market with variations of the kana system. Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's largest computer maker, is the market leader, followed by Toshiba, NEC, Canon and Sharp. IBM-Japan entered the market last year with its 5550 Multistation, which is being built by Matsushita Electric Co.

The ability to convert kana to kanji does not solve the entire problem, however. Japanese is full of words that sound alike but are written differently. The sound "yo" for instance, can be represented by 81 different kanji, each with a different meaning. The computer does not know which kanji to pick for every kana, so it presents a list of choices to the operator.

Makers of word processors are trying to make the computer do more of the work by programming it to analyze the sentence or look at previous situations in which the same choice was made.

So the drive is on to find solutions for entering the Japanese language into computers.

IBM is working on a system that would allow kanji to be entered directly by breaking the symbols into component parts. Such a system would be useful on Chinese language computers as well. Chinese is even less suited to typing than Japanese because it has no kana.

Western Creditors Reportedly Agree
On Rescheduling Cuba's Repayments

PARIS — Western creditor nations have agreed in principle to reschedule debt repayments from Cuba this year but the conditions have yet to be determined, according to banking sources.

At issue are repayments of about \$350 million of Cuba's total hard-currency debts estimated at \$3 billion.

Diplomatic sources said the talks between the two sides at the French Finance Ministry were going well.

Thursday, and the bankers agreed there appeared to be no desire to break them off despite the failure to reach an agreement.

There was no statement from the Finance Ministry after the talks, and Cuban Embassy spokesmen were unavailable for comment.

There had been fears that the meeting would have to be delayed because Cuba has yet to sign a bilateral agreement to reschedule \$3 billion of repayments to West Germany that were due last year.

MONTEREY TRUST S.A.

Société Anonyme
Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG
14, rue Aldringen
Commercial Register Section B n° 7553

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on June 26, 1984 at 3 p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting the following matters:

1. To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors
 - b. the statutory auditor.
2. To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31st, 1984, and to allocate the net profit.
3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended March 31st, 1984.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Other business.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

which shall follow the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following agenda:

1. Adjustment of the articles of incorporation in accordance with the law of 25th August, 1983 including, without limitation the following:
 - a) To delete all reference to subsidiary companies.
 - b) Article 3 and 34: To delete in these articles and in any other provisions referring to the law of 31st July, 1929 and to replace them by reference to the law of 25th August, 1983 regarding investment funds.
 - c) Article 6: To add the following sentence to the second paragraph: "The issue price for subscriptions shall be payable not later than seven business days after the date on which the applicable net asset value was determined."
 - d) Article 16: To add to the second sentence of the second paragraph the following: "Redemption proceeds shall be paid not later than seven business days after receipt of repurchased share certificates."
 - e) Article 18: To delete in this article the second sentence and to replace it by the following: "The net asset value of the shares of the company shall be calculated on the third business day in each week or at any other business day as the board of directors may determine."
2. To renew the authorization to issue additional shares within the authorized capital for a further five year period.

Resolutions on the agenda of the Extraordinary General Meeting will require a quorum of at least 50% of the outstanding shares and will be adopted if voted by the 2/3 of the shareholders present or represented.

In order to take part at the meetings of June 26th, 1984 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meetings at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
— Cassin & Co.
12, Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN

The Board of Directors.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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**Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

(Continued from Page 8)

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100	1.0	100	1.0

June 8

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible]

3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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97	1.0	97	1.0
98	1.0	98	1.0
99	1.0	99	1.0
100	1.0	100	1.0

Floating Rate Notes

Floating Rate Notes

June 2

[illegible]

Non Banks

[illegible]

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First
Boston Ltd., London.

The Global Newspaper.



Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

Up to the closing on West Street

[illegible]

48	10	948	10
13	5	5	5

[illegible]

00000	.04	7-
00000	.12	7-
00000	.10	7-

Asian Commodities June 8

HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES
U.S.\$ per ounce

	High	Low	Close	Previous
				Settled
Jun -	1,017	1,017	1,037.00	997.00
Jul -	1,017	1,017	1,020.00	994.00
Aug -	1,017	1,017	1,013.00	997.00
Oct -	1,017	1,017	1,002.00	994.00
Feb -	1,017	1,017	1,010.00	994.00
May -	1,017	1,017	1,010.00	994.00

Volume: 25 lots of 100 oz.

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.\$ per ounce

	High	Low	Close	Previous
				Settled
Jun -	391.00	391.50	392.50	394.00
Jul -	392.00	392.00	392.00	394.00
Aug -	392.00	392.00	392.00	394.00
Oct -	392.00	392.00	392.00	394.00
Feb -	392.00	392.00	392.00	394.00

Volume: 85 lots.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	High	Low	Close	Previous
				Settled
Jun -	213.75	213.75	213.75	207.00
Jul -	213.75	213.75	213.75	207.00
Aug -	213.75	213.75	213.75	207.00
Oct -	213.75	213.75	213.75	207.00

Volume: 85 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	High	Low	Close	Previous
				Settled
RSS 1 Jun -	185.00	185.00	185.00	184.00
RSS 1 Jul -	185.00	185.00	185.00	184.00
RSS 1 Aug -	185.00	185.00	185.00	184.00
RSS 1 Oct -	185.00	185.00	185.00	184.00
RSS 1 Feb -	185.00	185.00	185.00	184.00
RSS 1 May -	185.00	185.00	185.00	184.00

Volume: 17 lots of 25 tons.

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	High	Low	Close	Previous
				Settled
Jun -	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487
Jul -	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487
Aug -	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487
Oct -	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487
Feb -	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487
May -	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487

Volume: 17 lots of 25 tons.

Sen	1,428	1,409
Oct	1,380	1,439
Nov	1,320	1,380
Jan	1,254	1,340
Mar	1,220	1,300
May	1,220	1,300

Volume: 17 lots of 25 tons.

Co.

Revenue	1,490
Net Income	132.9
Per Share	3.33

Per Share _____

Per Share _____

SPORTS

McEnroe, Lendl Reach Final; Navratilova Advances

The Associated Press

PARIS — John McEnroe served aces as he dominated fellow American Jimmy Connors, 7-5, 6-2, on Friday to move into Sunday's final of the men's singles at the French Open tennis championships.

Lendl, the No. 2 seed, downed to Wilander of Sweden, also in tight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.

In the opening match of the day, seeded Martina Navratilova of the United States recovered from a key start to oust Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia and advance to the women's final Saturday against Chris Evert Lloyd of the United States.

McEnroe, the tournament favorite and No. 1 seed, was down 4-1 in the opening set. But he lost three more games in the entire set in another exhibition of perfect tennis on Centre Court at Roland Garros Stadium.

The passing shots, which Wilander had used to such deadly effect in eliminating defending champion Yannick Noah of France on Wednesday, were hardly in evidence against Lendl.

Lendl — he has won 10 of his 18 meetings — McEnroe said: "I'm just going to try to play Lendl like I have in the past — attack and try to get in a high percentage of first serves."

Connors was asked if he would return to play here next year after many unsuccessful attempts to win

FRENCH OPEN TENNIS

the only grand slam event that has eluded him. He was non-committal. "That's a good question. We'll just have to wait and see," he said.

The Lendl-Wilander match was a baseline battle, which took two hours, 47 minutes and featured numerous long, grinding rallies, including one point of 65 shots in the first set and another of 54 hits in the third.

Wilander, the No. 4 seed who beat Lendl in the fourth round here two years ago, held his serve only four times in the entire match, which included 18 service breaks.

The passing shots, which Wilander had used to such deadly effect in eliminating defending champion Yannick Noah of France on Wednesday, were hardly in evidence against Lendl.

Instead, Wilander was pined on the baseline and always on the defensive by Lendl's forehand groundstrokes.

"I really enjoyed this victory," Lendl said. "I beat one of the best clay court players in the world — one of the best players on European clay."

Wilander said, "Lendl was very patient out there today. I think he has a very good chance in this tournament."

Wilander's serve came under relentless pressure, and it was not until he trailed 2-5 in the second set that he managed to win a service game. But in the very next game Lendl served two aces and took a 2-0 lead in sets.

Wilander, the champion here in 1982 and going for a third straight appearance in the final, took a 3-1 lead in the third set. But his serve let him down again; he was broken twice.

Wilander hung on and saved four break points to take a 5-4 lead. But Lendl won the next eight straight points and served for the match.

Three match points came and went as Lendl's nerve faltered. But he got closed out the match on the

fourth match point when his forehand volley hit the line, moving him into his second French Open final.

Navratilova's hopes of capturing the grand slam — successive victories in Wimbledon and French, U.S. and Australian Opens — were under threat for 1½ sets as she struggled to find her rhythm and was consistently passed at the net.

After losing the first two games, Mandlikova, the No. 3 seed, dominated the rest of the opening set, twice breaking her opponent's serve at love with spectacular returns.

Navratilova was off her game, making few clean volleys and overhitting her groundstrokes. But the match suddenly turned her way with two crucial service breaks in the last two sets.

After both players had traded breaks at the start of the second set, Navratilova got another in the fifth game. She held for 4-2, broke Mandlikova again when two disputed line calls went in her favor, and served out the set.

The final set was almost an exact replica of the second. Both players gained a break, only for Navratilova to earn another and take a 3-2

lead as her opponent double-faulted twice.

Mandlikova's last chance came two games later when she had two break points to pull back to 3-4. But she hit a forehand long, netted a cross-court passing shot and instead found herself down, 2-5.

Mandlikova predicted that Navratilova would beat Evert in straight sets on Saturday.

"Sometimes she [Navratilova] scares you," Mandlikova said. "She comes in with those big muscles, she's very very big and very hard to pass. I think she'll win in two sets."

Said Navratilova of the final against Evert, who is seeking a record sixth singles crown here: "There'll be pressure on both of us — both of us will be making history in one way or another."

Men's Doubles Semifinals
Pavel Slovic and Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, defeated Jimmy Arias and Eric Korita, U.S., 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

Men's Doubles Semifinals
Henri Leconte and Yannick Noah, France, defeated Eric Fromm, U.S., and Stefan Gröthman, Sweden, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Doubles Semifinals
Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, U.S., defeated Kathy Harwick, U.S., and Virginia Ruzici, Romania, 6-3, 6-4.

Women's Doubles Semifinals
Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, and Claude Kohde-Kirch, West Germany, defeated Barbara Jordan, U.S., and Elizabeth Sayers, Australia, 6-3, 6-4.



Ivan Lendl keeping Mats Wilander pinned against baseline with a powerful backhand.

NBA Blazers Receive Nuggets' Vandeweghe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DENVER — The Denver Nuggets on Thursday traded high-scoring forward Kiki Vandeweghe to Portland Trail Blazers for forward Calvin Natt, guard Lafayette Lever, center Wayne Cooper and National Basketball Association draft choices.

The Nuggets will receive Portland's second-round draft choice this year and the first-round pick in 1985.

Vandeweghe, a four-year veteran, was the third-leading scorer in NBA last season, averaging 21.1 points per game while shooting 56 percent from the floor.

His outside shooting ability will welcome on a Portland team that had only one serious threat in a long-range, guard Jim Paxson.

Our opponents would just dare to shoot," Portland Coach Jack Ramsay said. "They would not over our big men outside. They did just pack it in the middle."

The Nuggets' president and chief operating officer, Vince Boryla, said, "We've given up an excellent player, but in doing so we feel we've helped our team immeasurably."

Asked if the Blazers gave up too much to sign the former UCLA star, Portland general manager Stu Inman said: "If we thought it was too much, we would not have consummated the trade."

The Blazers are expected to pick center Sam Bowie of Kentucky as the No. 2 choice in the June 19 draft. The Blazers also pledged to resign Paxson, who is a free agent who is considered to be greatly underpaid by NBA standards.

Inman said the NBA salary cap was not a consideration in making the trade, despite the high salaries that will be demanded by Bowie and Paxson and the lucrative contract signed last year by Natt.

The Nuggets have been expected to trade either Vandeweghe or Alex English, their other high-scoring forward. The team lacked balance and depth and did not have a pick in this year's draft until the fourth round.

The Nuggets' president and chief operating officer, Vince Boryla, said, "We've given up an excellent player, but in doing so we feel we've helped our team immeasurably."



Calvin Natt



Kiki Vandeweghe

ably. We've also restructured ourselves in the draft."

The 6-foot-6 Natt has averaged 17.1 points and 7.1 rebounds in five NBA seasons and is widely regarded as one of the league's best forwards.

Lever, a 6-3, is a standout playmaker, making guard who excels as a passer and defender. Cooper, 6-10, is a six-year veteran who has averaged 8.6 points and 6.3 rebounds.

Denver Coach Doug Moe indicated that Natt and Lever likely would move into the Nuggets' starting lineup immediately and Cooper will be the backup center.

"We could have sat here for the next few years moaning and groaning that we had no draft picks and had a few great players," said Boryla, who came to the Nuggets just one month ago. "We had to look at this team and ask, 'Where are we going to go if we don't make a deal?'"

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Welsh Rugby Will Not Tour S. Africa

ARDIFF, Wales (UPI) — The Welsh rugby team will not tour South Africa — and will not invite South Africa to tour Wales — for at least the next 16 years, the secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union said Friday.

By William Williams was commenting on speculation that Wales was considering a tour of South Africa following a meeting last Saturday of Welsh clubs. The clubs decided to retain sporting links with South Africa, but that country's policy of apartheid, legalized racial segregation.

Williams said, "The Welsh Rugby Union has not discussed the possibility of a tour to South Africa. We are already committed — and some overcommitted — to tours up to at least 1990, and we have tours scheduled right through and beyond the year 2000."

SA to Probe Monaco Race Protests

PARIS (UPI) — The International Auto Racing Federation's internal sports commissioners and the Brazilian racing federation have all complained with the organizers of last weekend's rain-shortened Sao Grand Prix, FISA said Friday. The FISA executive committee is to meet July 18 to examine the complaints. Alain Prost of France won the Formula One race.

ISA said that the two commissioners, J. Cornet of Holland and R. de New Zealand, had not been consulted by race organizers about decision to shorten the race because of heavy rain. Only they, and not race director, Jacky Ickx, and the organizers, "are empowered to halt or to determine final placings," FISA said.

Strand Will Not Defend Yacht Cup

DNEY (Reuters) — John Bertrand, the man who skipped Australia's victory in the Cup yacht racing last year, said Thursday that he could not be at the helm when Australia defends the trophy in 1987, and said he wanted to spend more time with his family and business commitments, though he will serve as an adviser to the Australia 11 team preparing to defend the title off Perth against about 20 national challengers.

For the Record

Michael Gross set a world record Friday of 1:47.55 minutes in the 200-meter freestyle at the West German swimming championships in Munich, entered the previous record of 1:47.87 minutes that he set Aug. 22, 1982, in Rome in the European championships.

Back shot on Sunday, per 63 — one stroke on the course record — a two-shot lead after Thursday's opening round of the Westchester classic in Harrison, New York. Wayne Levi and Ed Fiori were two back at 65. Scott Simpson was alone at 66. (UPI)

ly, Norway, and West Germany will replace Czechoslovakia, East Germany, the Soviet Union and the Olympic Soccer Tournament, the national Football Federation (FIFA) announced Friday in Zurich.

Three Soviet bloc teams are boycotting the Los Angeles Games. (AP) The top of Italy on Friday to take the overall lead from Francesco of Italy. Fignon finished 2:19 minutes ahead of Moser and leads Italian by 1:36 minutes with two stages to go. (AP)

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
TON—Purchased the contract of Rich Harden, from Portland of the International League. Sent Chico Walker, infielder, to Portland.

ROTT—Purchased the contract of Carl Nipper, from Evansville of the American Association.
WVOR—Signed Buddy Dent, shortstop, to a minor league contract.
National League
CIN—Signed Matthew Stites, shortstop, to a minor league contract.
Michael Torres, shortstop, Detroit

For the NHL, Trouble Brews Down on the Farm

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — For once, the National Hockey League is not concerned with the folding or moving of franchises.

On the minor league level, though, it is a different story. The five-team Central Hockey League already has suspended operations for next season. And the American Hockey League, the only other "major" minor league, might drop from 13 to 12 teams, with most NHL clubs sharing affiliations.

"At this time, we expect to operate with two six-team divisions," said Gordon Anziano, the AHL vice president. Working agreements between NHL and many AHL clubs have not been finalized.

When the CHL ceased operations for next season, it meant that five franchises — Indianapolis, Montana, Colorado, Salt Lake City and the Oilers, who began the year in Tulsa, Oklahoma — no longer were around. Salt Lake and Colorado made formal applications Thursday to join the International Hockey League, and Indianapolis is hoping to get into the IHL.

But because of the travel and expenses involved, it is unlikely the teams will be accepted into the IHL, which basically has been a

low-level, developmental league for the past few years.

Meanwhile, the NHL announced its All-Star team on Thursday and as expected Wayne Gretzky of Edmonton led the list.

Gretzky, who last week was named the league's most valuable player for the fifth straight season, was named the first team center for the fourth consecutive year. He was the only unanimous choice on the squad, selected by 62 members of the Professional Hockey Writers Association.

Goalie Tom Barraso of Buffalo was the only rookie on the team. Barraso earlier won the Calder Trophy as rookie of the year and the Vezina Trophy as most valuable goaltender.

Defenseman Rod Langway of Washington — the Norris Trophy winner as the league's best defenseman — and Boston's Ray Bourque were picked to the first team. So were Quebec left wing Michel Goulet and New York Islander right wing Mike Bossy.

The second team was composed of Washington goalie Pat Riggin, defenseman Denis Potvin of the Islanders and Edmonton's Pat Coffey, right wing Jan Kurri and left wing Mark Messier of Edmonton and Islander center Bryan Trottier.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Chicago	23	23	.500	Detroit	23	18	.563
Philadelphia	21	23	.479	Baltimore	20	22	.476
New York	20	23	.467	Boston	19	23	.452
St. Louis	19	23	.452	Minnesota	18	24	.430
Pittsburgh	17	27	.389	New York	17	21	.445
				Cleveland	16	23	.410
				Texas	15	23	.395

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	6	8	.438	Los Angeles	6	8	.438
San Diego	5	9	.357	San Diego	5	9	.357
Brewery, Coto (4) and Galtsoff (5), Sox, 6-4.				San Diego	5	9	.357
Monterey, 2-1. Chiff (3) and Kennedy, 2-1.				San Diego	5	9	.357
Brewery, 2-1. Shaw, 2-1. Hines-Cincinnati, 2-1. Essley (4), Foley (3).				San Diego	5	9	.357
Chicago	6	8	.438	San Diego	5	9	.357
Montreal	5	9	.357	San Diego	5	9	.357
St. Louis	5	9	.357	San Diego	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	5	9	.357	San Diego	5	9	.357
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